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Only a few articles on subjects of biblical theology are inserted. For example, there is one on Faith, but not on Hope or Love; there is one on Sin, but not on Righteousness.

Some errors of the press are unavoidable; but there are more serious oversights. In the three-column article New Testament, besides misprints, we note the following: "In *many cases* these versions and [patristic] citations were made from manuscripts not now existing" is an understatement. That "uncials" were "written without breathings or accents" is true only of the earlier ones. The date of the facsimile of Codex B is given as 1868 instead of 1890, and the lacuna in Hebrews is said to be 9:14-28 only. As to Codex D, a false impression is given by the statements that Beza "found" it in the monastery at Lyons, and that it is "dated" in the sixth century. **N** is called "Alpha," and the manuscript is said to have been obtained in 1844 and 1859, although the New Testament portion was not found until the latter date. The division of the New Testament into verses is ascribed to Stephens' Vulgate of 1555, instead of to his Greek Testament of 1551. It is most likely, however, that such inaccuracies as these are exceptional; and that the utility of the volume, as a convenient repository of biblical facts, is not seriously impaired by them. The articles in general, while condensed as they should be, are clear and readable.

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GESENIUS' HEBREW GRAMMAR. As edited and enlarged by E. Kautzsch, Professor of Theology in the University of Halle. Translated from the twenty-fifth German edition by the late REV. G. W. COLLINS, M.A. The translation revised and adjusted to the twenty-sixth edition by A. E. COWLEY, M.A. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; New York: H. Frowde, 1898. Pp. xvi+2+598. \$5.50.

IN Germany Gesenius' Grammar has long been the standard work for the use of students of Hebrew, and in this country it has practically displaced all others as a reference-book for advanced study. The general features in its history are known to American readers, and with the details of its arrangement and method they have become familiar as the successive editions in English dress have appeared. For over

twenty years the various editions in Germany have been issued by the competent hand of Professor Kautzsch (the twenty-second to the twenty-fifth, 1878-89, the twenty-sixth 1896), and the editions in English have been sufficient to reproduce the most important changes, the fundamental revision of 1878, the reconstruction of the syntax in 1889, and the many improvements in detail of the 1896 edition, notably the statements upon the "Relative Pronoun" and "Relative Clauses," the fuller and more appropriate examples both in the etymology and the syntax, the indication in the paradigms of mere analogous formations by bracketed forms, and the systematic use of consecutive letters of the alphabet along the margins of the several sections in order to facilitate references to the grammar.

With the exception of a few notes in brackets signed G. W. C. and S. R. D. (the latter undoubtedly Dr. S. R. Driver, to whom grateful acknowledgment of assistance is expressed by Mr. Cowley in the preface), the book is a faithful reproduction of the original work in English of transparent clearness. The present writer has read many pages of it with the necessity of but rare reference to the original to resolve an ambiguity or to clear a doubt. After a careful comparison of much matter in the two versions he would wish to make only an occasional change in word or phrase of the English. And yet, and therefore may better be said, the translation has not been slavishly done. Anyone who has attempted to put much German into English will appreciate the constant labor and skill needful to make a translation like this, and the temptation to sacrifice, on the one hand, the meaning of the German, or, on the other, the English idiom, and will indorse the concluding phrase of the preface that the editor has been engaged in "a rather toilsome piece of work." Several happy liberties have been taken with the text, as in the substitution of English parallels to Hebrew expressions where the original makes reference to the German language. Some will wish that the liberty taken by Davies and by Mitchell of transferring the paradigms to the beginning of the volume had been adopted by these editors. The writer has observed but few typographical errors, for the most part omissions of letters or parts of letters that were doubtless correct in the proof sheets.

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